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ADVERTISER

WRITER

PROGRAM TITLE

OK

CHICAGO OUTLET

(. TIME (DATE (DAY)))

PRODUCTION

ANNOUNCER

ENGINEER

REMARKS

DAVIS: (FADING IN) Oh, you know Jim'll have time to give me a good story for the paper, Mrs. Robbins?

REBE: I'm sure he will, Mr. Davis. If he doesn't, he'll take time.

DAVIS: I know he would. That's the kind of a guy he is. I don't want to put him to any trouble, but you, the editor, want me to have to get a story about the Big Bone National Forest, and I gotta get something.

REBE: Well, it's part of Jim's work to see that people know something about the work of the Forest Service.

DAVIS: He's always given me good reads. But I'd like to get a different kind of a story this time. Something with a lot of action in it.

REBE: Oh, here comes Jim now. And Mary's with him. You know Mary Hallaway, don't you? She's a school teacher now.

DAVIS: Yes, I've met her several times.

REBE: Well, I hope Jim'll be able to give you the kind of a story you want.

(DOOR OPENS)

JIM: (OFF) Come right in, Mary.

MARY: (FADING IN) Hello, Mrs. Robbins. Oh, hello, Mr. Davis.

(FIRST REPLY)

JIM: (FADING IN) Hello, Davis. How are you?

DAVIS: First rate, Jim. I was just telling Mrs. Robbins the editor wants me to get a story about the Forest Service. I hope you can help me out.

JIM: I hope so, Sam. Got any local journals?

JAY: I'll tell you what I'd really like, if you'd got it.

JIM: What's that?

JAY: A hang-up on an interest story. Something like a road with
in it. Maybe you'd going to read a lot of figures about
the number of acres in a forest, or how many roads and trails
you've built, or how many trees you planted last year. There
might be plenty of good data in the Forest Service. You
guys would get a lot of data about it.

JIM: (GROANING) That's a kind of boring as far as I'm concerned.

JAY: I don't mean it that way, Jim. I don't mean you're boring
out on us or anything. You always give us plenty of data on
work programs and all that, but what I mean is that the
public wants human interest stuff - excitement, adventure and
stuff like that -- not.

JIM: Maybe you're right, Dave. Let's see -- I guess you'd
like to put the Oak Hollow improvement cutting work -- that
was the thing that started the highway work -- that
either, I guess, was the beginning of our experimental work.

JAY: How about the project that Jerry's working on. Mr. Robinson?

JIM: That ought to be good, Jim. I think it's awfully
interesting to know about.

JIM: Maybe so, Sam. It's a pretty important job.

JAY: That's a fact, Jim.

JIM: Control of white pine blister rust.

DAVID: (NOT HEARING) Oh, I see.

JOE: Doesn't sound very exciting, huh?

DAVID: Well, I don't know — you know there's not much in it.

JOE: Well, Jerry's got to take that with a good eye. I'm going to
be there pretty quick, so you can come along if you want to
see it.

DAVID: Okay. Will I have to be much excited?

JOE: Not if you don't want to.

MARY: All right, would you mind if I went along?

JOE: Well, I don't know. What?

MARY: I promise you I won't be a bit of trouble, I'll just go
the way we happened.

JOE: Don't ever wonder if I'm going over out of town, with you
looking on. (CHUCKLES)

MARY: You better believe more if you go to there, Mary. Joe said
they've killed several cattle snakes.

JOE: That's true, Mary. I don't think of that.

MARY: But I'll be really careful. Please, Mr. Johnson.

JOE: (CHUCKLES) Well, all right, Mary. But you must be very
careful. I won't want you to get hurt or anything.

MARY: Oh, thank you so much.

JOE: I reckon we'd better be getting along then. (PAUSE) I'll
go bring the car around.

MUSIC: INTERLUDE.

FADING IN MOTOR RUNNING — STOPS

Jim: This is the one that we go to the top, right? The one
is the one that we go to the top.

Mark: It's a very big one, isn't it? The one that we go to the top, right? The one that we go to the top, right?

Jim: That's right. It's a very big one, isn't it? The one that we go to the top, right? The one that we go to the top, right?

Mark: (Sighs) Yes, it is.

Jim: Yes, but this one's the only one of its kind. It's the only one of its kind. It's the only one of its kind. It's the only one of its kind.

Mark: Yes, that's what you were talking about.

Jim: Yes, that's what you were talking about.

Mark: (Sighs) Yes, it is.

Jim: That's what you were talking about, isn't it?

Mark: Well, actually, that's not the only one. It's the only one of its kind. It's the only one of its kind. It's the only one of its kind. It's the only one of its kind.

Jim: Yes, that's what you were talking about.

Mark: And that's what you were talking about. It's the only one of its kind. It's the only one of its kind. It's the only one of its kind. It's the only one of its kind.

Jim: Is it like that, or is it like that?

Q: Something like it, very, except that there's no way to stop the same kind of disease on a larger scale, but the disease must be too deep.

A: There's Jerry's crew over there in the woods.

Q: They're here, aren't they? Look back, Jerry. If you're going to get off the trail, look back over your shoulder and see how you're doing.

A: I'll be carefully careful, Mr. Robbins. I'll be careful in every way I can.

Q: Oh yes. See those big trees ahead? They're white pines. You see that? The white pine is the only one that grows on the left side. — The white pine is the one that has their needles in clusters of five. Green pines mostly have their needles in clusters of two or three. All other pines are known as the disease.

A: But there's more than one kind of white pine, isn't that? Q: There are signs of the white pine growth in this country. The first known species of the white pine is the one that grows on the left side and the one that grows on the right side of the river. Well, is there anything different about the white pine? I know nothing different from the white pine disease.

Q: Well, what's the main thing about it — the white pine disease? A: It's spread from one pine tree to another.

A: Is that? How does it spread then?

JIM: Well, it has to spend part of its life cycle on carrying of gooseberry plants. And for some reason or other it can only go from a gooseberry bush to a pine, or from a pine to a gooseberry bush; never from pine to pine.

MARY: You mean to say that, if a pine tree with the rust was growing right beside another without the rust, the second pine tree wouldn't catch it?

JIM: That's right. Not unless there was a certain of gooseberry bush near the two trees.

MARY: Can you imagine that? Isn't that interesting, Mr. Davis?

DAVIS: Oh, yeah -- yeah.

MARY: There's Jerry, Mr. Robbins. He's coming over here.

JIM: He would have spotted you, Mary. (CHUCKLING)

JERRY: (FADING IN) Hello, Mary. Gee, what are you doing up here?

MARY: I came along with Mr. Robbins to see that you keep busy.

JERRY: (LAUGHING) That's one, with no any time. Hello, Davis. Looking for another story?

DAVIS: Yeah. Jim tells me you've got one up here.

JIM: I figured there might be something interesting about this fight of ours against the blister rust, Jerry.

JERRY: By golly, there ought to be. It's a tough job.

DAVIS: What I want is a good bang-up story, if I can get it. Something with real meat in it. You don't suppose I could find a lost wire or a mysterious grave or something around here, do you?

JERRY: Did I don't know of anything like that, but you don't want
and I'll show you some things from the past.

JERRY: (SINGING) All right, you know the way.

JERRY: Come on, Mary -- say, what if you didn't want to go
any more?

MARY: I don't know how to get there.

JERRY: Well, I'll show you the way. I don't know what the way
is just in case we happen to see some of the things that
are out there.

MARY: I'm not afraid.

JERRY: That's good -- because there's a monster of the past in
the room there.

MARY: That's a bad thing -- that there's only one thing that
is.

JERRY: But maybe the monster's not dead yet.

MARY: I don't know what you mean when you say that.

MARY: Not very long. In another year or so it'll be dead. Even
now the monster has been destroyed. The monster's gone!
Gibbered the lives. In the spring, when the monster
died, it was the end of the world.

MARY: I suppose there's now no monster left. It's gone -- from
these things.

MARY: Yes, Gibbered lives. But what about the monster? There's some
things that are still out there.

DAVID: Oh, sure. The little's already been killed by it, and
 JERRY: But what's the reason for this, Jerry? How does it spread?
 DAVID: I'll show you. Let's go on a little farther. The area
 usually worked here with us, so we can find some with
 gooseberry bushes. You can see for yourself then what
 what happens.

JERRY: Here's a bush, on your right side, David.

DAVID: (INDIFFERENT) Bush? Oh, yeah. Interesting, isn't it?
 JERRY: It's a wild gooseberry bush. See if you can find one
 rust on the leaves.

DAVID: No. I don't see anything rust on the leaves.

JERRY: Maybe that's because you're looking at the top surface. To
 find the rust you have to look on the underside of the leaves.

DAVID: Oh, I see it. And you can see that, which, to see the branches
 over and look at them.

JERRY: Yes. That's the reason for the attack. --Yes, that's it.
 It's that's the reason for it. See it, David?

DAVID: These little rust colored spots, aren't they?

JERRY: Do you mean to say a little bit of spots like that can kill
 off great big pine trees?

JERRY: I should say it can. That little spot on the back of a
 gooseberry leaf is what produced the spots that start the
 fungus growth in the bark of the pine trees, that finally
 kills the whole tree.

JERRY: But, Jerry, you can hardly believe it!

JERRY:

That's right, though. The seeds are sort of like powder, see? They get blown about by the wind and light on the needles of the pine trees. Then after a while the spores that come out on the pine produce more spores, and they're blown from the diseased pines to the leaves of the gooseberry bushes, and the cycle is complete.

MARY:

I see now, Jerry. That's why the disease needs the gooseberry bushes in order to spread to the pines. If the bushes are destroyed, you can stop the disease.

JERRY:

That's right and the disease from the wild bushes can't spread farther than one hundred feet, so if they're all dug up and destroyed in a stand of white pine for a distance of one hundred feet around it, new pine infection is prevented.

JIM:

We might show Lewis how the spot eradicates the wild current and gooseberry bushes.

DAVIS:

How? Oh, all right.

JERRY:

Come on. We'll go over to where they are.

JIM:

The boys have to cover the ground carefully and get every single bush. If they leave even a few, there's a chance that the disease can get started.

MARY:

Do they just dig them up with picks, Mr. Robbins?

JIM:

That's all it takes, Mary. But it's no easy job.

JERRY: It's kinda mean getting 'em out of this rocky ground. In some places we can use chemicals to eradicate 'em. But when they're scattered like they are here, we usually grub 'em out.

DAVIS: Uhuh. I see.

JERRY: Anything else you'd like to know about blister, rust, DAVIS?

DAVIS: Hum? No, I guess not -- say, ain't you got any other doings up here? I don't want you to think I don't appreciate your bringing me up here and all that, -- cut --

JIM: What is it, now?

DAVIS: Well, you see, I kinda wanted to turn in a honey of a story this time. -- The editor's hollerin' for human interest stuff, -- adventure, excitement, thrills, and --

JIM: I see what you mean, Davis, but --

DAVIS: For instance, if there was one of those range wars going on or if we could find a skeleton in an old deserted cabin. Anything like that. Even a good fight with a rattlesnake would do. You know, killing the biggest rattlesnake is 26 years or --

MARY: (SCARED) Jerry! Jerry! There's a rattlesnake -- behind the rock!

JERRY: Where is he, Mary?

MARY: Look, there. See him?

JERRY: Look out! Don't let him get coiled to strike. Let us get a crack at him with this stick.

JIM: Get away from there, Mary.

JERRY: He slipped in there back of --

SUDDEN WHIR OF RATTLES

DAVID: (SHARED) Lookout!

JIM: Give me the stick, I'll get 'im.

SWISH OF STICK AND SPLAT OF IT STRIKING SNAKE.

JERRY: Nice work, Jim.

JIM: That'll take care of him, I guess.

MARY: Oh, but it frightened me so.

JERRY: Are you all right, Mary?

MARY: Of course I am. Only I couldn't think what to do for a minute, I was so scared.

JIM: (CHUCKLES) Well, David, I guess you really bailed for that rattlesnake story.

DAVID: I'll say I did. That's even better service than I wanted. Boy, that was close.

JIM: (CHUCKLING) Do you think one rattler will make a good enough story?

DAVID: Well, come to think about it, another snake or two would make a better story yet for the paper -- sort of add --

SUDDEN WHIR OF RATTLES

JERRY: Lookout, there's another!

DAVID: (TERRIFIED) Where is it? I don't see it! Where is it?

JIM: On the other side of the rock. Stay right where you are, you folks.

JERRY: Don't move. I'll get this one--

MARY: Jerry, be careful--

JERRY: He's a nasty one. --I've got him!

SOUND OF SLICK AND SPLAT OF IT STRIKING SNAKE:

DAVIS: Oh, boy. That was perfect.

JERRY: He won't do any more rattling.

JIM: Keep your eyes open for more, Jerry.

JERRY: You bet, Jim.

JIM: (CHUCKLING) Well, Davis, it looks like you can get any kind of a story for your paper you want, by just calling for it.

JERRY: I'll say you do. Want another rattler?

DAVIS: En-n-n-h quiet. Don't even say it. It might happen--

THEY LAUGH

DAVIS: Boy, I've got a real story now, though. It's a money-

"Rangers Kill Deadly Rattlesnakes with Bare Hands."

JERRY: But we didn't use bare hands. We used a club.

DAVIS: Well, anyway you held the club in your bare hands.

(THEY LAUGH)

JIM: Well, you've got a real story now, eh?

DAVIS: Yeah. I'll say -- Oh, of course I'll write a little something about this blister stuff, too, or whatever you call it--

JIM: Oh hnn. That's two stories, you've got, then. -- One story is about us Rangers killing a couple of snakes.

